

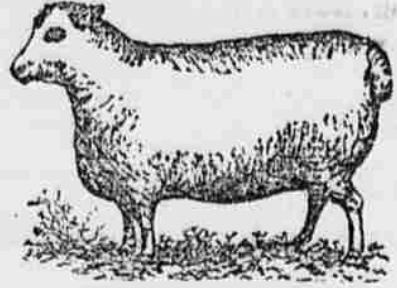
FARM AND GARDEN.

THE RYELAND SHEEP.

A Breed Whose History Goes Back Many Hundreds of Years.

There is not another breed of sheep in England that can trace its history and origin so far back, or whose value to the sheep industry has been so continuous and sharply defined for so many centuries as the Ryeland. The accompanying illustration of a Ryeland ewe suggests the origin of the breed, as there is considerable resemblance between her and the Merino ewe. This, with the peculiar character of the wool, leads, according to William Youatt, to the suspicion that the Ryeland breed may be of foreign extraction. The Merino breed in Spain was one of those valuable gifts with which the Romans were accustomed to propitiate and enrich the people whom they conquered; they were never satisfied until they had effected both the introduction of sheep and the establishment of manufactures. It is a historical fact that ten years after the invasion of Britain by the Romans, in the year 55 B. C., the victors established a woolen factory at Winchester, and such was the character of the fabrics that they were in great estimation at Rome. It is easy to believe that these fine-wool sheep were already in the country, but it is possible that they were a benefactor from the conquerors 1960 years ago.

It is believed by Bishoff that the Herefordshire sheep, now called the Ryeland, were the wool-bearing sheep of England that gave such value and interest to the wool industry of Eng-



TYPICAL RYELAND EWES.

land in the year 1343. It was recorded by the earliest writers that the Ryelands stood at the head of the short-wooled breeds. Mr. Herbert, who has studied the subject, is of the opinion that the Ryelands extended through England from the Thames to the Tyne, and even intimates that the Cotswold were produced by a cross of the Ryeland with some heavy sheep. The counties of Hereford, Shropshire, Staffordshire and Oxford sheep were only varieties of the Ryeland breed. It was the work of years, but in the evolution of the sheep industry, a potential factor in good husbandry, the Ryelands were gradually forced to give place to a heavier, earlier-maturing sheep until conditions were reached that the heavier sheep could not supplant them. Until this time they were known as Hereford sheep; but when they were confined mainly to the southern part of the country, where it was the custom to sow great quantities of rye, and to pasture flocks thereon in the winter season, they received their significant name Ryeland. That there were two breeds of Hereford sheep we are led to infer from the writings of William Ellis in 1747, for he shows there was "a dark-faced sheep that was much sought for by graziers and feeders in Herefordshire," where he lived, and in other counties which were then regarded as feeding sections of England. Youatt describes the true Ryeland as a small sheep, seldom exceeding more than fourteen to sixteen pounds to the quarter in the wethers, or than ten to thirteen in the ewe. They have white faces and are polled, the wool growing close to and sometimes covering the eyes. The legs are small and clean, the bone altogether light, the carcass sound and compact and peculiarly developed on the loins and haunches. The Ryeland has that form which at once bespeaks it to be patient of hunger and capable of thriving on scanty fare. It scarcely admits of a doubt that old Ryelands would endure privations of food better than any other breed. Sir Joseph Banks, who was well acquainted with their constitution and habits, used to say that the Ryelands deserved a niche in the temple of famine. The weight of fleece rarely exceeded two pounds, but it possessed a degree of fineness unequalled by any other British breed. It was finer than the South-down of one hundred years ago, but not so fine as the Saxony. The Ryeland mutton was always spoken of as of the best quality. The sheep was at its best at five or six years old.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Green Food for the Stock.
Green food all through the summer and fall months can be obtained with good grass, rye, clover, roots and other crops planted on rich soil. The food value of all these products needs no demonstration. But a great mistake many growers make is to starve the animals by giving them very little or no grain. Good growing animals need grain, even in the summer, when green food is so abundant, and it is mistaken economy to deny them this. The dairyman finds this out when he tries to sell his cream and butter and the beef and pork packers when they calculate up the cost of raising every pound. Grain is an essential food for cattle summer and winter.

Starting a Bulky Horse.
An officer of the police detail said recently: "When I was a mounted policeman I learned of a most humane and kind method of curing a bulky horse. It not only never fails, but it does not give the slightest pain to the animal. When the horse refuses to go take the front foot at the fetlock, and bend the leg at the knee joint. Hold it thus for three minutes, and let it down, and the horse will go. The only way in which I can account for this effective mastery of the horse is that he can think of only one thing at a time, and having made up his mind not to go, my theory is that the bending of the leg takes his mind from the original thought."—Farm and Field.

CLOVER HAY FOR HENS.

It Is Excellent Because It Abounds in Mineral Matter.

It is only recently that clover hay has been found to be the cheapest and best winter food for laying hens, and that by its use the great difficulty of procuring green food is overcome. In fact, the essential want of hens in winter is not so much that of green food as of bulky food of a nitrogenous character. For many years the writers and breeders have made a specialty of recommending all kinds of grain for poultry, the only variation being that at certain times some of it was to be whole grain and at other times soft food was to be given. It did not occur to them that the effects of a long-continued diet of grain was as injurious to fowls as to cattle, and that the concentrated grain food gave the best results when diluted (if we may use the expression) with some kind of bulky material, which not only promoted digestion, but also largely assisted in supplying the elements necessary for the albumen of the eggs, which was lacking in the carbonaceous food of the grains.

Another important advantage in the feeding of clover hay is that it abounds in mineral matter, thus providing lime in a soluble condition for the shells, and in supplying the bony structure for the chicks in the eggs. The phosphates, salt, soda, magnesia, iron and nitrogen are easiest obtained from the grasses, but in less proportion than from bran, or some product of the preparation of grain. Yet it is less concentrated and more soluble, while the fowls can consume a much larger quantity. To attempt to feed clover, however, without grain as an assistant would be going to the other extreme; and hence, the best results can only be obtained from a mixed or balanced ration, by which the laying hens are supplied with food abounding in all the elements essential to the production of eggs, as well as to supply the hens with animal heat and to repair waste of tissue.—Farm and Fireside.

HOW TO MOVE BEES.

Not as Difficult a Task as Many Seem to Think.

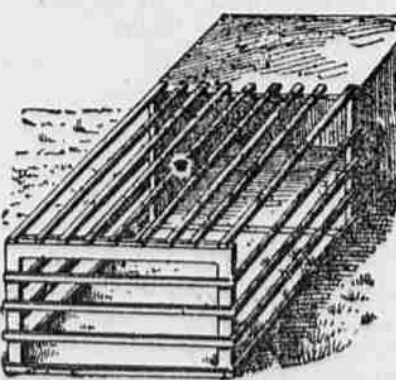
The evening before the bees are to be removed, when they have all returned from the fields, they should be fastened in the hive. When it is sufficiently warm for bees to fly they leave the hive very early in the morning, and if the hive should be closed during their absence, they will follow and annoy the driver and team. Every exit for a bee should be securely closed. Their fly entrances should be covered with wire gauze to admit air so that the bees will not smother. If the weather is very warm while the bees are in transit, and they gather on the wire gauze, they may smother; a halt should be taken and buckets of cold water dashed over them.

Previous to moving, the frames should be secured so that they may not jostle together. If the frames are those with fixed distances and glued down with propolis and have not recently been handled, they need not be disturbed—they will not strike together. If the weather should be warm, put on the second story above the brood nest with little or no division between them, and nail together so that no jarring by the wheels going into deep ruts will part them. Bees have been moved thirty-five miles in this way. The hives should be loaded on the wagon so that the frames shall be crosswise of it for safety; the wagon should be loaded before the horses are attached. When the destination is reached put them where they are to remain and leave a short time until the wire is restored and then remove the wire screen quietly. The same principle is involved as when bees are moved by wagon. They should be prepared in the same way, but when put into the car there should be this difference: The frames should be lengthwise of the car in lieu of crosswise, as in a wagon. The hives should be packed securely together with straw.—Farm and Home.

CHEAP CHICKEN COOP.

Made of a Dry Goods Box with a Yard Made of Lath.

The illustration in connection with this article will give an idea of how easily a cheap chicken coop may be made. The one shown is simply a dry goods box, and the yard is made of lath. This gives both a nest and a run.



The end of the lath run might be made of the board taken off the box, and this would save making an end frame.

Many dry goods boxes are longer than wide, and can be sawed in two in the middle, nailing the lath between the separated parts. This would give a run in the middle and a nest at each end. Or, the long box may be sawed in two and the lath from the front of one nailed onto the rear end of the other, thus giving two nests and runs instead of one.

When such a box is used on the ground it would be well to raise it a couple of inches, on a platform of earth, so when hard rains come in the night the coop will not be flooded, to the injury of the chicks.—Farmers' Review.

A good idea is the English home of rest for horses. The object is to care for and nurse back to health all ailing animals, the owner being in the meantime supplied with a sound horse.

SHAKESPEARE AND VIRGINIA.

The Colonists of Jamestown Were the Poet's Contemporaries.

The first permanent English settlement in America was at Jamestown, Va., in 1607. William Shakespeare died nine years later, in 1616. In 1620 negro slaves were first introduced into Virginia. From 1607 on the colonization of Virginia from England proceeded steadily, and briskly, too, for that age, it being especially noteworthy that this colonization fairly represented all England and was not restricted to any class or sect. Moreover, the England of that day was Shakespeare's England—the England from which he drew his characters, manners, speech, proverbs, and particularly all those traits and touches that give definite date and locality in his works. They were Shakespeare's contemporaries who came over with Capt. John Smith and his successors—the very men and women whom he knew and drew so well, some of them also knowing him, not only as a dramatist and actor, but also personally. There is a tradition, not fully verified, nor yet wholly discredited, that among these early colonists was one of the executors of Shakespeare's will, who lived and died in Fredericksburg—it being commonly understood and accepted that until the late war fragments of the tombstone of this executor could still be seen in an old cemetery of that town.

From 1620 the African settlement of the colony and its English settlement proceeded together, pari passu. The negro colonists, of course, as slaves and barbarians, were put at the lowest and coarsest labor, and there, working side by side with English Hodge, from him they learned such English and English folk-lore as they acquired. Later, Hodge and the negro separated, and it was not long before the latter was practically segregated, Hodge progressing more or less, with some exceptions, while Sambo, black and a slave, was rapidly hedged about by strict laws and customs that set him apart and kept him stationary. To educate him was a crime; but, illiterate and barbarous as he was, the first civilization and education he received were English, fresh from the soil of Shakespeare's England, and to this day he legibly retains Shakespeare's mark as originally impressed upon him. Of course, even in slavery, there were freedmen, house and town servants and a few other negroes from whom this impress was partially removed by their opportunities and associations, and many more have lost it since emancipation and the free school have come; but the mass of rural negroes, with some whites who have been subjected to very similar conditions, still remind one of the great dramatist by their doings and sayings, their proverbs, omens, signs and peculiarities of speech. They sometimes exhibit an apparent familiarity with Shakespeare in their words and phrases; but they do not know him at all—never heard of him.—Lippincott's.

THE GUNMAKER OF ILION

Jefferson M. Clough Refuses a Tempting Offer from the Chinese Government.

His Health Was Too Poor to Permit Attention to Business—A Great Sufferer for Many Years, But Has Now Recovered.

(From the Springfield, Mass., Union.)

There isn't a gun manufacturer in the United States who does not know Jefferson M. Clough, and why? Because he has been intimately associated all his life with the development of the two best American rifles, the Remington and Winchester. For years he was superintendent of the E. Remington & Sons' great factory at Ilion, N. Y. After leaving there he refused a tempting offer of the Chinese Government to go to China to superintend their government factories—and accepted instead the superintendency of the Winchester-Arms Co. at New Haven, at a salary of \$7,500 a year.

It was after this long term of active labor as a business man that he found himself incapacitated for further service by the emphysema which rheumatism had laid upon him and resigned his position more than two years ago, and returned to Belchertown, Mass., where he now lives and owns the Phelps farm, a retired spot where he has five hundred acres of land.

Being a man of means he did not spare the cost and was treated by leading physicians and by baths at celebrated springs without receiving any benefit worth notice. During the summer of 1893 and the winter of 1894 Mr. Clough was confined to his house in Belchertown, being unable to rise from his bed without assistance, and suffering continually with acute pains and with no taste or desire for food, nor was he able to obtain sufficient sleep.

Early in the year 1894 Mr. Clough heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He began taking these pills about the first of March 1894 and continued to do so until the first part of September following. The first effect noticed was better appetite and he began to note more ability to help himself off the bed and to be better generally. Last August (1894) he was able to go alone to his summer residence and farm of 168 acres on Grenadier Island, among the Thousand Islands, in the river St. Lawrence, where from the highest land of his farm he commands a view for 13 miles down the river, and 60 of the Thousand Islands can be seen.

Instead of being confined to his bed Mr. Clough is now and has been for some time able to be about the farm to direct the men employed there and he is thankful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him. These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company.

THE STAGE.

HERR SCHLOSSER, the original Momo in Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," died recently at Magdeburg. OFFENBACH's "La Perichole" has been revived with great success in Paris, with Granier in the part created by Schneider. FIVE actors applied in answer to an advertisement for "a leading man" in a traveling company organizing in Chicago. The one who said he could sole shoes secured the position. His ability in this line, it was thought, might aid the company in a weary walk homeward.

STRANGE CAVE.

Dark Cavern Where Myriads of Bats and Other Creatures Make Their Homes.

Of all strange places to be found in the remote recesses of the Sierra Nevada none is any stranger than a bat cave in Kaweah canyon. There is nothing particularly strange about the cave itself, but the fact that it is the dwelling place of thousands of web-winged animals makes it a most uncanny and unusual spot. The cave is in the wall of the canyon not far back from the water in the rainy season, and there is nothing about the appearance of the opening to attract attention during the day. But approach the place at about dusk, and a black stream of shadowy forms will be seen passing in and out of the opening, accompanied by the most peculiar odor in the world and a soft rustling sound. The bats have been asleep all day and are going in search of food. To enter the cave in the daytime is not a difficult task, but is somewhat unpleasant. The opening is large, and a man can enter in an erect position. About ten feet in the entrance makes a turn, and an inky blackness exists. Go a little farther, so as to be away from the air at the entrance, and a most disagreeable odor strikes the nostrils and every few feet one treads upon the body of a bat. While the cave is in darkness a profound silence exists, but strike a light and a sound like a waterfall is heard. Thousands of bats that have been asleep at once awake and commence to fly in circles about the cavern, which can be seen to be very large. Round and round they go, increasing in speed every moment, and the odor of the cave becomes more and more disagreeable. When this happens it is a wise thing for the explorer to make his escape and postpone further investigation until night, at which time the cave is deserted. Even the dead bats on the floor will disappear, having been eaten by the others as soon as they awake.

Training for a Pirate.

An item concerning Washington Irving, for the truth of which we cannot vouch, although it contains a deal of good advice for certain youngsters of the present time, has lately come to our notice. It is to this intent: Washington Irving, in his youth, had a longing to go to sea and be a pirate. He determined to make the attempt, but wisely decided to prepare himself for it by preliminary experience. He began by eating salt pork. That made him sick. He then slept for a night or so on hard boards. That made him sore. It was enough. He had no more desire to go away. Other boys who want to capture men-of-war, or who desire to go scouting and scalp Indians, would do well to imitate Irving's example.—Harper's Young People.

The Queen & Crescent Route to Chickamauga.

G. A. R. Members and their friends will all want to attend the great National Park dedication at Chickamauga this fall. It will be a notable event.

Do you want to know how to make the trip, and what you'll see when you reach the journey's end? Write to W. C. RINEHART, G. P. A., of the Queen & Crescent Route, Cincinnati. Illustrated and descriptive matter upon application.

The Queen & Crescent Route to Chattanooga is the shortest line, and has an incomparable service of handsome trains of standard day coaches. Through sleepers, parlor, cafe and observation cars from Cincinnati. Quick schedules and magnificent scenery en route help to make the Queen & Crescent the Southern route par excellence.

LIGHT HOUSES ALWAYS WARNINGS.

It is a peculiar circumstance that when dramatic companies are stranded, they are stranded where light houses are very common.—Philadelphia Times.

You Don't Have to Swear Off
says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in an editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one, a prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick." No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Druggists everywhere. No cure no pay. Book free. Sterling Remedy Co., New York or Chicago.

The Poet—"Have you read my last poem?" She—"No. Only your first."—Life.

To Cleanse the System
Effectually, yet gently, when constive or bilious or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

ATHEISM is rather in the life than in the heart of man.—Bacon.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 19.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red	70 1/2 @ 71 1/2
WHEAT—No. 1 hard	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2
OATS—No. 2	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
RYE	60 @ 61
PORK—New mess.	13 3/4 @ 14 1/4
LARD—Prime western	6 7/8 @ 6 7/4
BUTTER—Western.	14 @ 15
CHEESE—State	5 1/2 @ 5
EGGS—Western	12 1/2 @ 13
WOOL—Domestic fleece	13 @ 14
PULLED	15 @ 17
CATTLE—Native	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
SHEEP—Poor to prime.	2 1/2 @ 3 1/2
HOGS	4 3/4 @ 5 1/4
CLEVELAND.	
WHEAT—Count XX white.	4 3/4 @ 4 3/8
Minnesota patents.	4 3/4 @ 4 3/8
City make.	4 3/4 @ 4 3/8
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	81 1/2 @ 82 1/2
CORN—No. 2	31 1/2 @ 32 1/2
OATS—No. 2 white.	20 1/2 @ 21
RUTHER—Choice to fancy.	17 1/2 @ 18 1/4
CHEESE—York State	19 @ 21
Oleo.	6 @ 6 1/2
EGGS—Strictly fresh.	12 @ 12 1/4
POTATOES—New, per barrel.	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
SEEDS—Timothy.	2 00 @ 2 25
Clover.	6 00 @ 6 25
HAY—Baled.	14 00 @ 14 50
Bull on market	12 00 @ 11 00
CATTLE	3 75 @ 4 50
SHEEP—Fair to choice.	2 50 @ 3 80
HOGS	4 15 @ 4 80
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—Fancy.	4 10 @ 4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	80 1/2 @ 81
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	30 1/2 @ 31
OATS—No. 2 mixed.	32 @ 32 1/2
RYE—No. 3	61 1/2 @ 62
HOGS	4 15 @ 4 85
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 red.	77 @ 77 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.	50 @ 50 1/2
OATS	30 1/2 @ 31
BUFFALO.	
BEEVES—Mediums.	4 00 @ 4 50
Best heavy.	4 10 @ 4 50
SHEEP—Fair to good.	3 00 @ 3 50
EXTRA	3 00 @ 3 50
HOGS—Good mediums.	4 00 @ 4 50
Common to good.	4 15 @ 4 50
PITTSBURG.	
BEEVES—Prime.	5 50 @ 5 75
Good butchers.	5 25 @ 5 50
SHEEP—EXTRA	3 10 @ 3 30
Fair to good.	2 00 @ 2 50
HOGS—EXTRA	4 50 @ 4 75
Common to good.	4 25 @ 4 50

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

He Feared There Was Nothing to Fear.

Mrs. Fuller (sneeringly, as a mouse dashes across the room)—Why, you are all in a cold perspiration! I thought you were not afraid of a mouse?

Mr. Fuller (as he recovers from the nervous shock)—Why—er—my dear—I—er—I was afraid it wasn't a mouse!—Puck.

Half Fare to Chattanooga.

THE QUEEN & CRESCENT ROUTE will sell tickets to Chattanooga and return at one fare for the round trip June 25th to 27th, with liberal limits and conditions, on the occasion of the International Epworth League meeting. Ask any ticket agent for particulars, or address CHAS. W. ZELL, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O. W. A. BECKER, N. P. A., 111 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. C. A. BAKER, T. P. A., Detroit. W. W. DUNN, N. P. A., Cleveland. W. C. RINEHART, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

"Ma, that little baby across the street hasn't any teeth." "Of course not, Tommy. You didn't have any when you were that small." "But that baby's pa is a dentist."—Life.

DROPSY is a dread disease, but it has lost its terrors to those who know that H. H. Green & Sons, the Dropsy Specialists of Atlanta, Georgia, treat it with such great success. Write them for pamphlet giving full information.

PROVIDENCE has nothing good on high in store for one who does not resolutely aim at something high or good. A purpose is the eternal condition of success.—Munger.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a cough medicine. F. M. Annot, 283 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

FOR THE SUMMER—Where are you going this summer? He (thrusting up)—"No place." She—"Ah!" He—"Yes, no place like home, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

PURSUEVING and purity are imparted to the complexion by Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hills Hair and Whisker Dye, 50c.

To know the preacher well ought to make the sinner hungry to know his God, but it sometimes turns out just the other way.—Ram's Horn.

Heals Catarrh Cure.

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price 75c.

HEALS RUNNING SORES
CURES THE SERPENT'S STING

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON completely eradicated by S.S.S. Obsolete sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system.

Valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE GREAT KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER CURE.
At Druggists, 50c & \$1. Advice & Pamphlet free.

DR. KILMER & CO., Binghamton, N. Y.

DROPSY Treated Free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many dropsical cases rapidly disappearing. and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. FIVE DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail. DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga. EXAMINE THIS PAPER every time you write.



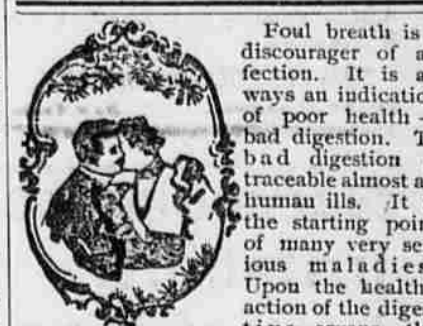
Follow the directions, and you'll get the best work from Pearlina. Not that there's any harm to be feared from it, no matter how you use it or how much you use.

But to make your washing and cleaning easiest, to save the most rubbing, the most wear and tear, the most time and money—keep to the directions given on every package of Pearlina.

If you'll do that with your flannels, for instance (it's perfectly simple and easy,) they'll keep beautifully soft, and without shrinking.

I'm All Unstrung.

Is the remark of many a nervous individual. Ho or she will soon cease to talk that way after beginning and persisting in a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Nothing like it to renew strength and appetite and good digestion. It checks the inroads of malaria, and remedies liver complaint, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatism and kidney disorder. It is in every sense a great household remedy.



Foul breath is a discourager of affection. It is always an indication of poor health—bad digestion. To bad digestion is traceable almost all human ills. It is the starting point of many very serious maladies. Upon the healthy action of the digestive organs, the blood depends for its richness and purity. If digestion stops, poisonous matter accumulates and is forced into the blood—there is no place else for it to go.

The bad breath is a danger signal. Look out for it! If you have it, or any other symptom of indigestion, take a bottle or two of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It will straighten out the trouble, make your blood pure and healthy and full of nutriment for the tissues.

Beecham's pills are for biliousness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills for 25c and 50c a box. Book FREE at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

SUMMER VACATION TOURS
Special Car Parties, Personally Conducted

To COLORADO AND THE YELLOWSTONE PARK
FIRST TOUR
Twenty Days. Cost \$150.00

Leaving Chicago Wednesday, June 26 To the Yellowstone Park via Colorado, Marshall Pass, Glenwood Springs, Salt Lake City. Six days' tour of Yellowstone Park. Returning through the Black Hills, via the Custer Battlefield and Hot Springs, S. Dak.

SECOND TOUR
Seventeen Days. Cost \$120.00

Leaving Chicago Wednesday, Aug. 7 To the Yellowstone Park by way of Kansas City, Mo., and Lincoln, Neb. Through the Black Hills via Hot Springs, Deadwood, Custer, Badland, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone. Returning via Minneapolis and Lake Minnetonka.

THIRD TOUR
Fourteen Days. Cost \$100.00

Leaving Chicago Wednesday, Aug. 14 Through Seattle, Colorado by way of Denver, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Colorado Springs, Fort Gorge, Marshall Pass—Around the Circle—Mount Coney stage ride, Rico, Durango, Glenwood Springs and Leadville.

The cost of tickets for these Tours includes railroad transportation, sleeping-car fares, meals and lodging, baggage and side trips—everything sets the incidental expenses.

THE SERVICE IN ALL RESPECTS WILL BE FIRST CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR.

Consult your nearest ticket agent in regard to these parties, or write for a descriptive pamphlet to T. A. GRANT, Manager Burlington Route Tours, 211 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

A. N. K.—C. 1557

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